CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Ezekial Duckworth & others, vs. Bryan Borroughs and Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for Partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court that some of the Heirs of the deceased, reside out of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made 6 weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Heirs may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

June 8, 1830. 80

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder,
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes phlegm from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy. Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 3d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

Hillsborough, June 1st. 79 6w

PROSPECTUS.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE
Philadelphia Recorder.

Rev. B. B. SMITH, Editor.

WHILST introducing our EIGHTH VOLUME to the public, we may still, in many cases, be introducing a perfect stranger. It will not be amiss, therefore, to exhibit, very briefly, the character, objects, and benefits of the publication, for which a more extended patronage, particularly amongst Episcopalians, is respectfully solicited.

1. The work is strictly RELIGIOUS,—having literally *nothing* to do with passing events, save as they are connected with the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and the progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. It is designed to be devotional, rational, scriptural, and catholic, in its religious character; and to do by precept and example, to put down all unprofitable controversy, and to discountenance and explode all party bitterness.

3. It is its highest aim to foster and advance the spirit of benevolent and christain enterprise; and to provoke the people of God, by summary records of what is doing for his cause in the earth, to love and good works.

4. It is its special purpose to advance the spirit of the cause of MISSIONS in the Episcopal Church, and to convey to all parts of the country, in the most prompt and speedy manner possible, the earliest intelligence of our budding Missionary operations.

Of the BENEFITS of such a work, and the duty of Episcopalians to sustain it, we leave every one to judge. But if any importance is to be attached to unanimous, united action,—to the intelligent and combined exertions of distant and scattered friends of the Church,—to the general and wide-spread influence of the religious periodical press,—to the growth of a Missionary spirit,—or to the progress of light, of liberal feeling, and pious zeal, amongst Episcopalians;—then, we earnestly believe, that it is the duty of every person, who possibly can afford it, carefully to take, diligently to peruse, and widely circulate, some Religious Paper.

Terms.—The PHILADELPHIA RECORDER is published every Saturday Morning on an imperial sheet, by William Stavely, at No. 99, South Second street.—The price is $1 25 semi-annually, or $2 50 annually in advance; or $3 00 at the expiration of the year. No subscription received for a less term than six months.——*Subscriptions received at this Office.*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	3 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale.

Saddle and Harness Making, Coach & Gig Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally.—They trust from strict attention to business, neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES SUNDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.

June 10, 1830. 79 tf.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO smart, active and intelligent Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Boys from the country who can come well recommended for steady habits, would be preferred.

CANNON CAISON.

June 9, 1830. 79-3t.

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors in his line of business, and hopes by due attention and punctuality in the same, to share a part of the public patronage of this place and the surrounding country. C. CAISON.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Miss Jane Sutherland, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th of July next,

9 likely Negroes,

Among which are several good House Servants, boys and girls. Terms of sale, six months credit, on giving bond with approved security.

DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Adm'r.

June 15, 1830. 80ts.

MATRIMONY.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful woman, the pride of gay circles, married—as the world says well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their fine furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and at such times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face, her soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and the empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he comes at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish grace ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and the delicate attentions which first won her, and fair children are growing up about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die!

I say I love to dream this when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural feeling touched by loveliness, that fears nothing for itself, and if I ever yield to darker feelings, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not, minutely, now. I allude to it only because I trust that my simple page will be read by some of the young and beautiful beings who move daily across my path, and I would whisper to them as they glide by joyously and confidingly, the secret of an unclouded future.

The picture I have drawn above is not peculiar. It is colored like the fancies of the bride; and many, oh! many an hour will she sit with her rich jewels lying loose on her fingers, and dream such dreams as these. She believes them too—and she goes on, for a while, undeceived. The evenings are not too long while they talk of their plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant with the delightful novelty of mutual reliance and attention. There comes soon, however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attentions will not alone keep up the social excitement. There are long intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness, and the husband, first in his manhood breaks in upon the hours they were to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. There come long hours of unhappy listlessness, and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till, by and by, they can conceal themselves no longer, and go out separately to seek relief, and lean upon the hollow world for the support which one who was their 'lover and friend' could not give them!

Heed this ye who are winning by your innocent beauty, the affection of high minded and thinking beings! Remember that he will give up the brother of his heart with whom he had, ever, a fellowship of mind—the society of his contemporary runners in the race of fame, who have held with him a stern companionship—and frequently in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the 'voice of the charmer.' It will bewilder him at first, but it will not be long; and then think you that an idle blandishment will change the mind that has been used, for years, to an equal communion? Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating themes of men, and the search into the fine mysteries of knowledge? Oh! no, lady, believe me—no,—Trust not your influence to such light fetters!—Credit not the old fashioned absurdity that woman's is a secondary lot—ministering to the necessities of her lord and master. If your immortality is as complete, and your gift of mind as capable as ours, of increase and elevation, I would put no wisdom of mine against God's evident allotment. I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun; and then you may hope, that when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and in a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly interest.

BE SERIOUS.

Secretary Walsingham, an eminent courtier and statesman in queen Elizabeth's time, in his old age retired into a rural privacy. Some of his former gay companions came to visit him, who observed he was melancholy. No, said he, I am not melancholy; I am serious; and it is very proper I should be so. Ah, my friends, while we laugh, all things are serious round about us. God is serious, who exercises patience towards us; Christ is serious, who shed his atoning blood for us; the Holy Ghost is serious, in striving against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures are serious books;—they present to our thoughts the most important concerns in all the world; the holy sacrament represents the most serious and awful matters; the whole creation is serious in serving God and us; all who are in hell are serious; how then can we be gay, and trifle with all-important time.

Admirable reply, and worthy to be engraven on thie tablet of every heart. It marks an obvious distinction between melancholy and seriousness; and while it administers a pertinent reproof to "this world's gay triflers," it indicates a frame of mind which becomes *all persons* habitually to cherish. For, whatever view we take of our condition and prospects, we cannot but see there is much to enforce the exhortation of the text:—much to make us

"Walk thoughtful, on the silent solemn shore
Of that vast ocean we must sail so soon."

THE DRUNKARD.

I got married: for woman, affectionate woman, will not hear to faults in him she loves.—He will soon reform. He loves me too well to make me unhappy; he knows I shall not like it. He promises to abstain. Ah, deceived woman! Love may be stronger than Death, but the power of the cup is stronger than both! What! A drinking man; a man that can drink five glasses of brandy a day with pleasure is not far from that point when he will sacrifice health, wealth, pride, patriotism, reputation, LOVE, life, every thing for that damnable thirst. I loved my wife as much as man could; I was as sensitive to honor and reputation as any, but I tell you I could, when the habit of drinking was thoroughly formed, (which was before I was aware,) have sacrificed any thing. I have often come home and found my wife weeping in silence—a silence that at first used to gore my soul—but liquor soon hardened every thing that looked like tenderness. She has told me the children wanted clothes, but "curse the children," said I, "I want my drink, and I'll have it." One night I stayed till two o'clock at the tavern playing cards, and who should come in at that dread hour of the night, but my wife with her infant in her arms!* My God! if my blood did'nt run cold, and curdle at my heart! Is this woman? Is this my wife? I exclaimed. Never before did I realize the full power of female virtue. My profane companions and myself were abashed. I cursed her, and told her, with severe threats, to go home. "No, that I will not," said she rising in the dignity of injured innocence, though with a trepidation that shook her whole frame like the aspen, and holding her trembling infant out to me, "this is your child, and I will not stir one step from this spot till you take it and go home with me!" She then turned to my companions and upbraided them as my destroyers, in a strain of invective that made them cower like so many discovered and disarmed assassins before the messenger of retributive justice. We separated, ashamed of each other and our deeds of darkness, almost sobered by this strange and astounding apparition.

I obeyed implicitly: for nothing makes a man more mean spirited than the habit of drinking. We went home and retired to rest; but waking up in the night with a horrible thirst, I tottered to the bottle, and drank; went to sleep again; slept till ten o'clock; and when I arose felt dizzy and bewildered, wretched and hopeless! And, so my days are passing! Give up the practice I will not. I cannot live without it. I have now no character to lose—no mind to study—no business to employ me—no ambition to aspire—no love, except for brandy, gin, whiskey, rum; any thing which will supply, while it continually inflames more and more this dreadful thirst. Having sacrificed all that is worth having here, it matters little what I do. I would cross a mine that has a kindled match applied to it—I would march before an exploding cannon to get at the bottle—and this is the result of one fatal *taste!* This is the end of the *social glass!*

*This is a fact.

HAIL STORMS.

Professor Olmsted of Yale College, in the last number of Silliman's Journal, has attempted to account for hail storms: this is considered one of the most difficult problems in meteorology. He states the following facts: Violent hail storms are attended by black clouds, high winds, and thunder and lightning; they are confined principally to the temperate zones; they occur most frequently in the hottest months; hail stones are much smaller on the tops of mountains than in the neighbouring plains; they are often followed by cooler weather. The immediate cause of hail storms is a sudden and extraordinary cold in the regions of the clouds where the hail storms begin to form, but the great question is, what is the origin of this cold? Professor O. does not believe that the cold is generated by the agency of elasticity, as some have supposed, but assigns as the cause, an exceeding cold wind from the north, or from the high and cold regions of the atmosphere; this meets with a moist, warm current of air, and a hail storm follows. In descriptions of hail storms it is commonly mentioned, that violent and opposite winds met. When a cold current from the regions of perpetual frost meets with a warm current, the watery vapor of the latter is frozen, and hail stones are formed. In the torrid zone there are no hail storms except near lofty mountains, because there is no freezing currents of air, and in the frigid zone there are no violent hail storms, because there are no heated currents of air to mix with the cold currents. The south of France is more remarkable for frequent hail storms than any other country in the world. This is owing to its situation between the Alps and Pyrenees; the cold blasts from these regions of snow and ice, mingling with the hot, damp air over the intervening country, produce violent hail storms; the opposite currents of hot and cold air are set in motion when the heat of the sun is great. It is surprising that hail stones, descending, as they do, through many thousand feet, fall with so little force. They are heavy enough to fall with a hundred times the force which they actually exhibit. The reason of this is the following: they are very small when first formed, and receive additional accessions in descending; these accessions are made from watery vapor at rest, and the taking on of these new loads continually retards their speed. Hail stones are smaller on the tops of mountains than in the neighboring plains, because they do not fall so far.

ELOQUENCE OF PATRICK HENRY.

Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, a Mr Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops.—The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, on the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the District Court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have deported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete controul over the passions of the audience. At one time he excited their indignation against Hook—vengeance was visible in every countenance. Again when he chose to relax, and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigor of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they trod, with the blood of their unshod feet. Where was the man who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barn, his cellars, the doors of his house, and the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier in that little band of patriots? Where is the man? *There* he stands—but whatever of the heart of the American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to be the judge. He carried the jury, by the power of his imagination to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of. He depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors. The audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British as they marched out of their trenches.

They saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot's face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of "Washington and Liberty," as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river—"but hark! What notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamation of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, *beef! beef!*

The whole audience were convulsed. A particular incident will give a better idea of the effect, than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house and threw himself upon the grass, in the most violent paroxysms of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out for relief in the yard also.—"Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, "what the devil ails ye, mon?" Mr. Steptoe could only say that he could not help it. "Never mind ye," said Hook, "wait till Billy Cowan gets up; he'll show him the la'!"—Mr Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that, when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of *beef*—it was the cry of *tar and feathers*—from the application of which, it is said, nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

American Common Place Book.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A trial recently took place in England, which shows the necessity of extreme caution in receiving circumstantial evidence. Robins Jacob a farmer of great respectability, farming 1,200 acres of land, was indicted for burglary, and stealing a variety of articles. The details of the case would be tedious to our readers; but one part of it was of the most extraordinary nature. Amongst the articles stolen when the burglary was committed were a pair of sheets and a most remarkable cask. A pair of sheets and a cask were in the possession of the prisoner, which were positively sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution to be those stolen. The sheets were identified by a particular mark in the middle, and the cask by the mark "P. C. 84," enclosed in a circle on one end of it. About articles so particularly marked, one would have thought there could have been no mistake, yet the witnesses were mistaken. For the defence, there was called a number of witnesses, who swore to the sheets being the prisoner's by the very same marks by which they had been identified by the witnesses on the other side to be the prosecutor's.—With respect to the cask, it was proved that the prisoner was in the habit of using a great many cranberries in his establishment, that they came in casks; and that the cask in question was one! This was proved by numerous witnesses, whose respectability left no doubt of the truth of their evidence. In addition to this it was proved that the prisoner purchased his cranberries of Mr. Philip Coleman, of Norwich, and that his casks were all marked "P. C. 84," enclosed in the circle, precisely as the prosecutor's were; and that the cask in question was one of them. The learned Baron, in summing up, remarked, that this was one of the most extraordinary cases ever tried. It certainly appeared that the witnesses for the prosecution were mistaken, quite unintentionally, he was sure. The prisoner was, of course acquitted.

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought *woe* to all mankind,
Old Adam called her *wo-man;*
But when she *woo'd* with love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woo-man;*
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of *whims,*
That people call them *whim-men.*

Habits of Sheep.—Ludicrous Anecdote.—Dr. Anderson relates the subjoined anecdote, which shows how perseveringly the animals will *follow their leader*, and presents an amusing fact in illustration of natural history.

"A butcher's boy was driving about 20 fat weathers through the town of Liverpool, but they ran down a street along which he did not want them to go. He observed a scavenger at work with his broom a little way before them, and called loudly for him to stop the sheep. The man accordingly did what he could to turn them back, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with great dexterity; but the sheep, much agitated, pressed forward; at last one of them came right up to the man, who fearing he was about to jump over his head, whilst he was stooping, grasped the broomstick in both hands, held it over his head. He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring and jumped fairly over him, without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment, than another followed, and another, in so quick succession, that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all recollection, and stood in the same attitude, till the whole had jumped over him: not one of them attempting to pass on either side, though the street was quite clear.

The Farmer.—It does one's heart good to see a merry and round-faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich, and yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social, and obliging.—There are a thousand noble traits about him which light up his character. He is generally hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out with a double compound interest, as some I have known will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—it is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in a low and underhand cunning than many I could name. He gives to society its best support—is the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in homespun and gray black: gentlemen, laugh if you will—but believe me he can laugh back if he pleases.

Water.—Water drinkers have much keener appetites than those who drink beer.—Water is the most natural and wholesome of all drinks; it quickens the appetite, strengthens digestion, quenches thirst most readily, and effectually supplies the waste continually sustained by the blood and juices. A strong, ruddy-faced farmer, had a disease which induced the late celebrated John Hunter, to enjoin a total abstinence from fermented liquors. 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'I assure you that I am a very temperate man; I scarcely ever exceed three pints of ale in a day, and I never touch spirits.' 'But,' said Mr. Hunter, 'you must now drink nothing except water.' 'Sir,' said the farmer, 'this is impossible, for I cannot relinquish my employment, and you know, sir, it is impossible to work without some support.' Mr. Hunter, perceiving that his patient was not likely to be readily convinced, inquired how many acres of land he cultivated, and how many horses were kept upon the farm, and then boldly asserted that they were too few. The farmer maintained that they were sufficient, but was at length brought to confess that they were *worked hard.* 'Allow me, then,' said Mr. Hunter, 'to inquire what it is that you give them to drink.

Code of health by J. Pinney, Esq.

Fashions.—The ladies of Paris have adopted a fashion for a walking dress, for which they are indebted to their husbands and fathers.—They wear under the pelisse, which is thrown open wide at the neck, a habit shirt of cambric; plaited in exact imitation of the front of our shirts, with a narrow frill, folded back, and fastened down the centre with three golden or jewelled buttons. The fair sex have now possessed themselves of two important articles of male attire. The ruffled pantaloons may any day be seen in the streets, peering from beneath the petticoat, and it appears that the *shirt* is about to supersede the use of what the Duchess of St. Alban's in that unique and eloquent language so peculiar to her grace, denominates a *shimshim.* What next.—*Boston Galaxy.*

Boxford Bonnets.—Bonnets of a fashionable air, and well adapted to the season, have recently been made at Boxford, about 25 miles from Boston, from rye straw. The first edition of them was carried to N. York, and sold to the most fashionable milliners as English Bonnets, of recent manufacture and importation, at an exorbitant price.—The New York milliners furnished their Boston correspondents with the new article, and many of them were sold in this city at from $12 to $16. The English straw bonnets commanded such prices that the industrious Boxford manufacturers sent in large supplies of them, and they can now be purchased at from three to four dollars.—The bonnets are, both in respect to material and form, very elegant and suited to the season. Success to their fair manufacturers!

Boston Palladium.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 12.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Birmingham*, which arrived last night from Liverpool, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th and 8th May, inclusive. The English papers are remarkably barren of interest,—the King's health being the subject that engrosses the attention of all classes. "On private information," says the London Morning Journal May 7, "we are enabled to state, and we do it with pain and regret, that the disorder under which his Majesty labors is daily becoming more alarming. His Majesty passed a most restless night—the night before last—and one or other of the physicians, and sometimes both, were constantly by his side." And the Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th, says: "The King, notwithstanding the Court newsmen and the bulletin, continues extremely ill; we are sorry to say, we believe his condition to be hopeless. One reason has been assigned for the ambiguous language in which the bulletins have been couched, which explains and accounts for it. It is said that his Majesty insists on seeing every bulletin before it is published, and that his physicians do not wish to give the royal patient more uneasiness by speaking decidedly of his Majesty's complaint. The private accounts concur in stating that little hope can be reasonably entertained of his Majesty's recovery."

Norfolk, June 19.

Latest from England.—The ship Caroline Augusta, Capt. Merrill, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, from Antwerp, via Plymouth. Capt. Merrill sailed from Plymouth on the 11th May, but expecting to be anticipated by the packets bound to New-York, brought no papers, and is unable to give us any information respecting the markets. He states that a *Bulletin of the King's Health*, dated 10th May, was received at Plymouth, just before he sailed, which gave little hopes of that monarch's surviving much longer. Sir Henry Halford, one of his attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless. His complaint was dropsy.—*Beacon.*

Port Gibson, (Miss.) June 29.

Kentucky Hams vs. Yankee Nutmegs.—The *Kentucky Nation* have commenced a rivalship with Yankee-land, in the manufacture of wooden eatables A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice Bacon Hams, requested his agent at the Gulph to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi.—After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest Hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shewn as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The new Jonathan had such an innocent, unsuspected and unsuspecting countenance too—giving forth no scintillations of vivacity, nor evidencing the owner to possess "brains above an oyster shell," on any other subject than that of curing bacon—the art of which appeared to be impressed on his brain, as drippings wear the rock, or the knowledge of law and physic is made available by some members of these honorable professions—who could suspect him of perpetrating a miscellaneous or original act? Straws shew which way the wind blows: but the human countenance presents a mysterious enigma to the reader. Not wishing to break in abruptly upon the reflections of the circumspect peruser of editorial articles, elicited by the sage remark immediately preceding this sentence, we state the fact at once. The Hams when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hogs hind leg; and the Kentuckian shewed that he was "up to a trick or two" All will agree that he was "pretty tolerable cute."—[*Correspondent.*

A candidate for Governor in the State of Illinois declared in one of his electioneering harangues, that whilst his opponent was going to college in Tennessee, *he* was ploughing *in his shirt tail;* a bystander remarked in a loud tone within the hearing of the speaker, that he must have been a trifling boy if he could not earn a pair of breeches at that age.

A large Tree.—It is stated in one of the French Periodicals, that in the neighborhood of Tlucot, one of the departments of France, there is an Oak, remarkable for its antiquity, and for the existence of *a Chapel in the cavity of its shell.* This Chapel has been known one hundred and twenty-five years; it is attended by a Priest, who has his *habitation in the upper part of the trunk.* The top of the tree was broken off more than fifty years ago, and *has been replaced by a steeple.* The branches of this tree are covered every year with foliage.

From the London Weekly Times.

It is somewhat singular, that the passion for dress, amongst males, is almost exclusively confined to tradesmen, and persons in the lower ranks of life. There are no people in the world who dress so plainly as our House of Peers and House of Commons. Indeed, there are but few members of these august bodies, whom a Fleet street shopman would not turn up his nose at in the street. There are many people who are not yet aware, that in good society, it is considered a mark of vulgarity to be dressed particularly well.

Cure for the Dysentery.—It is probably not so generally known as it should be, that boiled milk, thickened with flour, and taken in the first stages of dysentery, is in common cases an invaluable remedy. Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

At the late session of the Supreme Court of this State, the Honourable Judge Ruffin delivered the following opinion, on the question "whether the owner of a slave was liable to an indictment for a battery committed on the slave." Having ourselves been struck no less with the novelty of the discussion, than with the forcible views of the case taken by the Judge, and the beauty and fitness of style in which they are cloathed, we have thought we could not, at this time, render a more acceptable service to our professional readers at home or abroad, than to rescue it from a mass of reports seldom read by general readers.

RUFFIN, Judge.—A Judge cannot but lament, when such cases as the present are brought into judgment. It is impossible that the reasons on which they go can be appreciated, but where institutions similar to our own, exist and are thoroughly understood. The struggle, too, in the Judge's own breast, between the feelings of the man, and the duty of the magistrate, is a severe one, presenting strong temptation to put aside such questions, if it be possible. It is useless, however, to complain of things inherent in our political state. And it is criminal in a Court to avoid any responsibility which the laws impose. With whatever reluctance therefore it is done, the Court is compelled to express an opinion upon the extent of the dominion of the master over the slave in North Carolina.

The indictment charges a battery on *Lydia*, a slave of *Elizabeth Jones.* Upon the face of the indictment, the case is the same as the *State* v. *Hall*, (2 *Hawks* 582.)—No fault is found with the rule then adopted; nor would be, if it were now open. But it is not open; for the question, as it relates to a battery on a slave by a stranger, is considered as settled by that case. But the evidence makes this a different case. Here the slave had been *hired* by the Defendant, and was in his possession; and the battery was committed during the period of hiring. With the liabilities of the hirer to the general owner, for an injury permanently impairing the value of the slave, no rule now laid down is intended to interfere. That is left upon the general doctrine of bailment. The inquiry here is, whether a cruel and unreasonable battery on a slave, by the hirer, is indictable. The Judge below instructed the Jury, that it is. He seems to have put it on the ground, that the Defendant had but a special property. Our laws uniformly treat the master or other person having the possession and command of the slave, as entitled to the same extent of authority. The object is the same—the services of the slave; and the same powers must be confided. In a criminal proceeding, and indeed in reference to all other persons but the general owner, the hirer and possessor of a slave, in relation to both rights and duties, is, for the time being, the owner. The opinion would, perhaps, dispose of this particular case; because the indictment which charges a battery on the slave of *Elizabeth Jones*, is not supported by proof of a battery upon Defendant's own slave; since different justifications may be now applicable to the two cases. But upon the general question, whether the owner is answerable *criminaliter*, for a battery upon his own slave, or other exercise of authority or force, not forbidden by statute, the Court entertains but little doubt. That he is so liable, has never yet been decided; nor, as far as is known, been hitherto contended. There have been no prosecutions of the sort. The established habits and uniform practice of the country in this respect, is the best evidence of the portion of power, deemed by the whole community, requisite to the preservation of the master's dominion. If we thought differently, we could not set our notions in array against the judgment of every body else, and say that this, or that authority, may be safely lopped off. This has indeed been assimilated at the bar to the other domestic relations; and arguments drawn from the well established principles, which confer and restrain the authority of the parent over the child, the tutor over the pupil, the master over the apprentice, have been pressed on us. The Court does not recognise their application. There is no likeness between the cases. They are in opposition to each other, and there is an impassable gulf between them. The difference is that which exists between freedom and slavery—and a greater cannot be imagined. In the one, the end in view is the happiness of the youth, born to equal rights with that governor, on whom the duty devolves of training the young to usefulness, in a station which he is afterwards to assume among freemen. To such an end, and with such a subject, moral and intellectual instruction seem the natural means; and for the most part, they are found to suffice. Moderate force is superadded, only to make the others effectual. If that fail, it is better to leave the party to his own headstrong passions, and the ultimate correction of the law, than to allow it to be immoderately inflicted by a private person. With slavery it is far otherwise. The end is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person, and his posterity, to live without knowledge, and without the capacity to make any thing his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral considerations shall be addressed to such a being, to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labour upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness? Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own; who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute, to render the submission of the slave perfect. I most freely confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition, I feel it as deeply as any man can. And as a principle of moral right, every person in his retirement must repudiate it. But in the actual condition of things, it must be so. There is no remedy. This discipline belongs to the state of slavery. They cannot be disunited, without abrogating at once the rights of the master, and absolving the slave from his subjection. It constitutes the curse of slavery to both the bond and free portions of our population. But it is inherent in the relation of master and slave.

That there may be particular instances of cruelty and deliberate barbarity, where, in conscience, the law might properly interfere, is most probable. The difficulty is to determine, where *a Court* may properly begin. Merely in the abstract it may well be asked, which power of the master accords with right? The answer will probably sweep away all of them. But we cannot look at the matter in that light. The truth is, that we are forbidden to enter upon a train of general reasoning on the subject. We cannot allow the right of the master to be brought into discussion in the Courts of Justice. The slave, to remain a slave, must be made sensible, that there is no appeal from his master; that his power is in no instance, usurped; but is conferred by the laws of man at least, if not by the law of God. The danger would be great indeed, if the tribunals of justice should be called on to graduate the punishment appropriate to every temper, and every dereliction of menial duty. No man can anticipate the many and aggravated provocations of the master, which the slave would be constantly stimulated by his own passions, or the instigation of others to give; or the consequent wrath of the master, prompting him to bloody vengeance, upon the turbulent traitor—a vengeance generally practised with impunity, by reason of its privacy.—The Court therefore disclaims the power of changing the relation, in which these parts of our people stand to each other.

We are happy to see, that there is daily less and less occasion for the interposition of the Courts. The protection already afforded by several statutes, that all-powerful motive, the private interest of the owner, the benevolences towards each other, seated in the hearts of those who have been born and bred together, the frowns and deep execrations of the community upon the barbarian, who is guilty of excessive and brutal cruelty to his unprotected slave, all combined, have produced a mildness of treatment, and attention to the comforts of the unfortunate class of slaves, greatly mitigating the rigors of servitude, and ameliorating the condition of the slaves. The same causes are operating, and will continue to operate with increased action, until the disparity in numbers between the whites and blacks, shall have rendered the latter in no degree dangerous to the former, when the police now existing may be further relaxed. This result, greatly to be desired, may be much more rationally expected from the events above alluded to, and now in progress, than from any rash expositions of abstract truths, by a Judiciary tainted with a false and fanatical philanthropy, seeking to redress an acknowledged evil, by means still more wicked and appalling than even that evil.

I repeat, that I would gladly have avoided this ungrateful question But being brought to it, the Court is compelled to declare, that while slavery exists amongst us in its present state, or until it shall seem fit to the Legislature to interpose express enactments to the contrary, it will be the imperative duty of the Judges to recognize the full dominion of the owner over the slave, except where the exercise of it is forbidden by statute. And this we do upon the ground, that this dominion is essential to the value of slaves as property, to the security of the master, and the public tranquility, greatly dependent upon their subordination; and in fine, as most effectually securing the general protection and comfort of the slaves themselves.

PER CURIAM.—Let the judgment below be reversed, and judgment entered for the Defendant.

SHARKS.—A SCENE AT SEA.

The following is an extract from the log-book of an Emigrant proceeding from England to the Swan River, dated Cape of Good Hope, December 10, 1829.

October 14, in nine degrees, fell in with a shoal of sharks, which played round the vessel, to the annoyance of the sailors, who are rather superstitious, and consider such visiters as ominous of evil, and which indeed proved too true At mid-day all the gentlemen were busily employed (it being a dead calm) in baiting hooks, to catch sharks, and one of them soon took the bait. The fish was full eighteen feet in length, and, in floundering to disentangle itself, caused so much sport, that several passengers crowded into the Captain's boat, which hung suspended over the stern of the ship. Suddenly they all got to the head of the boat, to see the shark hauled under the stern of the vessel, struggling with the line. In a moment the quarter davit on the starboard side of the vessel broke off, and let one end of the boat down, precipitating every soul in it into the sea among the sharks. Here was a scene of horror. The Captain was in the midships when it happened. I was busily employed at my tents under the tuition of the boatswain, but, like the rest, when the shark was caught, left my occupation to witness the sport, but Providence guided me to a point of safety. The boatswain had slung himself by a rope and lowered himself to the surface of the water, with the harpoon in his hand, ready to strike the fish, at the very instant the accident happened. Young Williams followed me, but not satisfied with the view, he hastily climbed up the side of the poop cabin, and was the last that jumped into the unlucky boat, and made up the number of twelve persons struggling in the sea among the sharks. Our Captain was almost beside himself; all hands commenced throwing out ropes, loose spars, and every buoyant article we could lay hands on for them to cling to. Fortunately it was a dead calm, or every soul must have perished; our vessel only drifted by the little current of the sea. I saved one lad by throwing over a knife board which the cabin boy had been using; my man Hibberd threw over an Indian mat. Master Shaw, a young gentleman about 13, got upon it, and was three miles astern of us before we could reach him, with the boat, which was instantly manned and launched. I saved Mr. Earl's footman, who could swim, but was so exhausted from fear of the sharks, that he was sinking, when I dragged the line the shark was attached to across him, and he had the presence of mind to put the cord between his teeth, when I hauled him within reach of a rope with a loop, by which we hauled him safe up. Mr. Peter Shadwell was also actively employed; he is in the East India Company's service, and is a brother of the Vice Chancellor; after half an hour's exertion, all were saved but two. I lament to say Williams was one of the unfortunates I saw him sink to rise no more. He had hold of an oar, but lost his balance—he slipped it, and actually flung his arms a round the captured shark (which was now pulled up to the surface of the water,) to save himself; but when he found out what he had hold of, he was so horror struck that he called me by name, "Oh my God! witness my end!" and down he sank to rise no more. The other sufferer was a fine healthy country boy. Thus two lives were lost to answer the confirmation of the sailor's omen, that sharks always prognosticate signs of death or some evils to the ship—thus it proved. This indeed was a tragic day. The fish, line, and all, drifted away, and we all returned thanks to God for allowing us to save the other ten.

Litchfield Mercury.

That no one knows where the shoe pinches as he who wears it, is a time-sanctified adage: that none so well know where it *sits easy*, has been exemplified a day or two since before one of our tribunals, and in the case too of what our Wright reasoners deem should be put away like an old shoe—a wife.

About ten days since Mrs. Harrington, a married woman, of Water street, struck her husband on the head with a large bottle containing some rum, whilst she was in a state of intoxication. So severe was the wound that his life was for some days considered in a very precarious state; a neighbor who witnessed the transaction, and knew her general temper, had her arrested and confined to answer the charge.—The husband it appears survived the injury, and on Monday attended in the criminal court with his head bound up for the purpose of soliciting the discharge of his help mate. The district attorney and some other gentlemen mentioned to the court the dangerous nature of the assault, and that the man who procured her arrest had at that time made oath that he believed, she intended to kill her husband when she struck him. The demeanour of the woman in court seemed to justify all that had been alleged against her, she made no promise of amendment, exhibited no semblance of regret for her violence, and if she did look towards the broken head, it was with an expression of countenance which seemed to say, "the article I loved the better was destroyed by the collision." Still the husband implored that she should be discharged, "Gentlemen" said he, "I don't think she intended to hurt me, I cannot prosecute—do let her go." The court moved by his supplications and probably thinking that she would not again leave a husband so forgiving any cause to complain, permitted him to take her away with him.—When she was leaving the court she looked at her kind spouse and said, "well I expect it will be a warning to you not to vex me again!" Surely, surely none but he who wears can know where such a shoe sits easy.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The first attempt to prevent the delivery of mails on Sunday, was made in 1811, the year after the passage of the law requiring it. A memorial was sent to Congress from Boston; and among the signers were William E. Channing, Horace Holley, and other eminent clergymen of the Unitarian Church. So that the conspiracy did not originate in modern times, or with the sect upon whom treasonable designs are now charged.—*Philadelphia Morn. Jour.*

Communicated for the Washington Chronicle.

ELOQUENCE OF NATURE.

A widow lady, attired in her weeds, was not long since introduced to the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of making application for the appointment of Midshipman for her son, a very promising youth. Upon making known the object of her visit, under great depression of feeling, she looked the Secretary in the face, and thought she saw a negative in his eye, which indicated a refusal in his usually polite style—referring to the number already in the service," &c. At that propitious moment, nature made her appeal; and that appeal penetrated the heart of the Secretary. Ere the unwelcome words could break from his lips, he was interrupted by her exclaiming, "Oh, Heaven! my dear sir, do not reject my application without hearing me further." The Secretary paused, and she proceeded: "He is my *only* son—my *only* hope on earth. His father, after serving his country faithfully for many years, died in her defence—and we are now *destitute.*" The Secretary hesitated again, exhibiting at the same time symptoms of suppressed emotion, when with his characteristic decision, he said, in substance: "Madam, be pleased to keep your seat while the letter of appointment, which will entitle your son to trial, is preparing; and should your son prove worthy, as I trust he may, he will be admitted into the service of his country." The letter was forthwith executed. The heart of the widow, which so lately had sunk with sorrow, now suddenly overflowed with gratitude; and the tear of pity which stood in the eye of the compassionate Secretary, was brightened by the ray of benevolence. Stoics may, if they please, regard the effect produced by this natural eloquence as evidence of weakness; but generous Americans will glory in such weakness, and may our leading men be often subject to its influence.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) June 7.

Our City.—We do not believe there has ever been a period when there was so much building going on in this city as at present. From careful observation, we may safely say that upwards of two hundred buildings have been commenced the present year, a large proportion of which are valuable brick ones; some of them are already finished and occupied, while others are in various stages of progress, from the digging of the cellar to roofing in. From appearances we may fairly calculate upon five hundred buildings, at least, being added to our city the present year.

The census which is now to be taken, will, we have no doubt, find our city containing a population of about twenty-eight thousand, and rank her the *sixth* in the Union. (Her destiny in less than fifty years, will rank her the third.) At present the cities of the Union, in point of population, rank as follows, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati. In fifty years it will run thus: New York, New Orleans, *Cincinnati*, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and at least half a dozen, with *St. Louis* at their head, will be contending for the rank *now* occupied by our favoured city.

Nashville, June 3, 1830.

Terrible Storm.—On Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, we were visited with a dreadful storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The most serious calamity befel the town of Charlotte, in Dickson county, where the principal force of the gale, so far as we have learnt was experienced. A great proportion of the buildings in that village were prostrated. The Court House, a substantial brick edifice two stories high, was *nearly levelled with the ground*, and Mr. Collier, who lodged in the upper story, was so much injured, that his life was despaired of. We understand, from a traveller, who passed the night in the hotel at that place, that the scene of distress and alarm was heart rending, and indescribably awful So soon as it was ascertained that the hotel was uninjured, persons rushed in from every direction, in their night clothes, and most of them bloody from their own wounds, or those of their friends. Several had their limbs broken, most of them had received some bodily injury, and all were excessively distressed and alarmed.

We have just learned, that the town of Shelbyville, in Dedford county, has likewise experienced the destructive influence of the storm. *Nearly half the buildings are said to be demolished, including the Court House and Methodist Church. Several lives were lost*, and among those killed, we understand, is Mr. Newton, editor of the Western Intelligencer.—*Banner.*

The Union Line of Providence Coaches has reduced the fare from Boston to Providence to *fifty cents*—"elegant and convenient coaches, fleet horses, and careful drivers."

A rich copper mine has been discovered in West Chester county, New York. One hundred pounds of ore give seventy pounds of pure copper. A company has been established in New York, with a capital of $50,000, to explore and work this mine. Before the Revolution, there was a silver mine near the same place.

A Mr. Dalton of the Upper Canada Parliament, introduced a bill "rendering unlawful the *barbarous* practice of using *Latin* or any *outlandish* phrases in law pleadings."

The Lancaster Republican of Thursday, says—"A very distressing accident occurred in this city on Thursday morning last, the fair day. A young couple, who had been married about an hour, were run over by a horseman, in the street, and very severely injured. The groom is now able to walk about, but the bride is yet in extreme danger."

Georgia and the Cherokees.—In obedience to an act of the last legislature of the State of Georgia, Governor Gilmer issued a proclamation on the 3d instant, extending the laws of that State over the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians within the chartered limits. He has also forbidden all persons, whether citizens of the State or not, from taking any gold or silver from the said territory, and to quit the same without delay, unless permitted to remain by the laws or assent of the State. He asserted in the Proclamation, that a state of society exists among the gold-diggers too lawless to be permitted.

Charleston Courier.

The Choctaws.—The reader will recollect that an agent was sent to this city, in the Spring, by the nation of Choctaw Indians residing within the State of Mississippi, offering, upon certain terms, to sell their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. In proportion as we are gratified at this voluntary determination on the part of the Choctaws, do we hope that the report mentioned in the following paragraph, may turn out to be true:—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Memphis, May 3.

A report has reached this place, that the Choctaw Indians disapproving of the [illegible] termination of some of the chiefs, to cede their territory to the United States, [illegible] *put two of the principal ones to death*, to wit, Greenwood Lefleur, who had recently been elected head Chief (or king) of the nation, and Folsom, a minor Chief. This information is derived from a gentleman who came direct from Natchez, and who informs us that the report was generally believed at that place.

It has been decided by the Legislature of Connecticut, that no person who believes in the Supreme Being shall, on account of his religious opinions, be adjudged an incompetent witness by any Court of Judicature in that State. This is a liberal enactment, and worthy the enlightened spirit of the times.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Green peas were sold in London on the 29th of April, at five guineas per quart.

The Methodist church at Christiana Bridge [Del.] was recently forcibly entered and robbed of a quantity of books.

To the Editor of the New York American:

SIR—Upon meeting several times with a piece containing some peeps at futurity taken from the London Keepsake—which has been going the rounds of the papers since Christmas—I was induced to send you the following anticipations that appeared originally in an American newspaper under the signature of *Olim*, several years since, and were written when the joke was some six years younger.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

From the Oregon Gazette, A. D. 4753.

"That intelligent and enterprizing people the Liberians, are still prosecuting their discoveries. Britain. The learned Dr. Cuffigo has after much persevering search, discovered the site of ancient London; and a company of enterprizing individuals have sufficiently conciliated the natives to establish a factory, near where Liverpool is supposed to have been situated!"

"It is said that the opposite shores of North and South America could formerly be discerned from either side of the Straits of Darien. Indeed, antiquarians assert that the head lands formerly joined and formed an Isthmus. The tunnel which is now constructing under the sea between the Continents progresses but slowly; and, though the distance is but 37½ leagues, it will hardly be finished before the [illegible] weeks have expired, in which it was contracted to be made."

"We regret to state that a promising lad was last night dangerously injured by flying against a steeple. The law that at night a light shall be affixed to every steeple or spire, cannot be too severely enforced. This is the second or third accident that has recently occurred from similar omissions. Children too, should not be indulged in the dangerous amusement of flying after dark."

"By our late lunar advices we perceive that our political relations with the various nations of the moon are restored to their former friendly footing, and we hope that nothing in future will occur to interrupt an intercourse mutually so beneficial."

"*Melancholy Intelligence.*—The air barge 'Comet' was, by some mismanagement of the gases, driven upon the coast of Saturn, and every soul it is supposed was devoured by the barbarous people of that planet."

"In one of the largest of the fleet of Philo-gobolboi, lately captured from the Yankeans, is a picture of a gentleman of the nineteenth century, in full costume. The upper garment is a piece of cloth fitting tight to the body, having two tails of equal length attached to the nether extremity. The legs are supposed of in two narrow bags, having apertures for the feet, while the head is enclosed in an enormous cylinder apparently of some heavy material. What to this specimen of absurd taste, we add the fact that females of ancient times wore ornaments suspended by holes in their ears; that torture was in use early in the nineteenth century; and, above all, the undoubted fact that the ancients were carnivorous, we cannot withhold the expression of our disgust at the preposterous fashion of crying them up for the high civilization and refinement.'"

"*A Card.*—Dr. Tomasine, from Symsburgh in the interior, informs the inhabitants of this metropolis that he may be consulted at his office every hour in the day. Dr. T. having practised many years in Siderial hospitals, and having frequently gone the passage of the earth, and but recently returned from the bowels thereof, considers himself peculiarly qualified in cases of derangement of the organs of digestion, so prevalent in this community, and known to the ancients under the name of dispepsia."

"The subscriber will sell to-morrow at public auction, a large assortment of Mammoth hides, from Reynolds' River, in the interior of the earth. At private sale, a few pair *Astral* Lamps, from the planet Venus."

"Vetchip Sal will for a few days give instruction in the art of flying, at his Portico in North street. Gentlemen wishing to attain this useful and agreeable acquirement, will apply immediately, as V. S. will remain but a short time in town. N. B. Portising wings provided at the school."

"The subscriber informs the public that the Lunar line of Balloons starts every day from his office. The Æronauts are civil and obliging. N. B. Extras provided at the shortest notice."

* There is in the National Museum an instrument of torture called the *Corset*, or *Cause it*, made of canvas and bone, which antiquarians say, though occasionally applied to men, was generally used on women.

Wool.—We have heard of the sale at the Factories of several lots of wool from Worthington, Chesterfield, Westhampton, &c. The prices obtained, as reported to us, were for full blood merino, 47 to 50 cents, (some was sold at Oxford for 51 cents;) full and grade together, 40 to 44 cents; grade 37 to 40 cents; inferior grade 34 cents. These prices are from 6 to 10 cents per pound higher than those of last year.

Hampshire Gazette.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 5th, 1830.

SIR: In answer to your note of the 4th inst. I have to inform you, that the act passed at the last session for reducing the duty on Molasses, makes no provision in favor of any that may be imported before the 31st of December next. I am respectfully, your obt. serv't.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. Newman, Esq. Philadelphia.

The Bar.—A person looking over the catalogue of professional gentlemen of our bar, with his pencil wrote against the name of one who is of the bustling order—"Has been accused of possessing talents"—another seeing the accusation, immediately wrote under the charge—"Has been tried and acquitted.—*N. Eng. Galaxy.*

Boston, June 10.

Among the passengers yesterday, in the steamer, were the Hon. Mr. Silsbee, Hon. Mr. Webster, and Hon. Mr. Gorham, and their respective families, from Washington. While preparing to leave the boat in Providence, the horses of an extra coach, engaged by Mr. Silsbee, and in which were the three ladies of Mr. Silsbee's family, and a female servant, took fright while the trunks were being arranged, and hurried along without a driver, near the wharf, thence up the street for a quarter of a mile, with speed, and soon ran into a blacksmith's shop, broke an axle-tree of the coach, and were arrested. The ladies were thus rescued from their perilous situation without injury, by remaining as composed as possible, and submitting to circumstances without shrieking, which would have only added to the fright of the horses. The servant, we learn, was slightly injured in her endeavors to get from the coach as the axle broke.

The store of Mr. Molinair, on the Levee, at New Orleans, was robbed early in the morning of the 2d inst. of $5009 75 cts. in money. The case had been investigated—but up to the 5th inst. nothing had been discovered of the money or the thief.

The Boston Traveller contains a very particular account of a Rhinoceros, which recently arrived in that city from Calcutta, from which, the animal being the first of the kind, ever brought to this country, we extract the following:—

This Unicorn, or one-horned Rhinoceros, is yet scarcely fifteen months old, having been taken when quite young, and is four feet three inches in height, a trifle more than seven feet in length, and weighs upwards of two thousand pounds. Animals of this class when full grown measure generally about twelve feet in length, nearly as much in circumference, and from six to seven in height, thus approaching that other unwieldy animal, the Elephant, in bulk and mass, though apparently much smaller, from the circumstance of their limbs being comparatively much shorter. We are told of this animal, what we believe naturalists allow of the species generally, that its only distinct organ of touch is the upper lip, which is very flexible. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse; and he uses it as that creature does, to gather up hay from the rack or grass from the ground, but with this superior advantage, that the rhinoceros has the power of extending this lip to six or seven inches in length from the nose and then drawing it to a point. With the lip thus extended the animal is able to grasp a stick or any small substance and hold it extremely fast.

The horn is brownish, very hard and solid throughout, and when full grown, sometimes measures three feet in length and eighteen inches in circumference at the base. In the present instance it is just emerging from a large, bell form protuberance which forms its basis, and was not at all discernible when leaving Calcutta. The skin is one of its most valuable characteristics. It is of a blackish or deep brown hue, very tough thick and naked. It is covered with large callous tubercles or granulations, reminding one of the ancient coat of mail; and lies about the neck in large plaits or folds. There is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs, and another from the hind part of the back to the thighs. The incrustations of the skin mentioned above are smaller around the neck, and largest of all on the shoulders and hips. Though the skin generally appears to be entirely unelastic and impenetrable, the cuticle that is left bare between the folds, is soft and easily penetrated.

The head is larger in proportion than that of the elephant, with a very short neck, the ears are moderately large, broad and thin, and in this instance, one has received some injury and is withered to a size much smaller than the other; the eyes are very small, dull and sleepy, and so situated that the animal can only see objects which are nearly in a direct line before it. It is worthy of notice too, that the eyes are situated nearer the nose than those of any other known quadruped The shoulders are thick and heavy; and the back, instead of rising, as in the elephant, exhibits a considerable depression; the belly is somewhat pendulous like that of the hog; and the legs are very short, thick and strong, with hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forwards.

The keeper feeds it at present with gram, a kind of pea, brought from Calcutta, milk, green vegetables, &c. It besides drinks from 15 to 20 gallons of water per day. Though not of a ferocious nature, it appears to be quite untractable; and we are told is sometimes liable to paroxysms of rage. During the first month it was scarcely the size of a large dog, and is now not much above half the full grown size. Notwithstanding the shortness of its limbs, it exhibits great activity and is capable of running with great swiftness. As a compensation for imperfect vision, it has an attentive ear; and will listen with surprising steadiness to any kind of noise. Its sense of smell likewise is very delicate.

The ship Mary, Capt. Welsh, from Calcutta, arrived at Philadelphia, has two elephants on board—a dam and her calf. The young one was weaned on the passage. It is as playful as a kitten. A rhinoceros, which Capt. Welsh was bringing out with him, died when the vessel was rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

The Hon. John Randolph, Minister from this government to Russia, arrived here last evening, in the steam boat *Richmond*, from Richmond, and took lodgings at Mr. *Francis S. Taylor's Boarding House.*

Norfolk Beacon.

Retort Courteous.—In reply to some remarks, made by General Hayne, during the "Great Debate," in the Senate of the U. States, on the subject of the Hartford Convention, Mr. Foot replied, that the people of New England had given the authors and abetters of that Convention leave to retire to private life, where they would remain, unless the Senator, or his political friends, should call them forth. If, said Mr. F. the Republicans of South Carolina would make the same disposition of their rash and imprudent men that the Republicans of New England had done of those among them, the Union would be in no danger.

Sudden death.—A short time since, a man by the name of John McCracken, a Carriage maker, in Montgomery County, N. C. while engaged at work in perfect health, suddenly fell speechless and in a few moments was a corpse. The deceased was a native of this State.—*Cheraw Republican.*

The sensation produced in the Western States on the occasion of the rejection, by the veto of the President, of the Maysville Road Bill, appears to be very great. It is a raging tempest. It was preceded by a breeze of public displeasure against Mr. Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, for voting against the passage of the bill, of which the following paragraph furnishes one of the worst symptoms:

"At Maysville the effigy of Senator Bibb was placed in a coffin, prepared for the occasion, a procession of two or three hundred persons formed, and the effigy interred with great solemnity and profound silence in the middle of the Turnpike. At Millersburgh his effigy was again suspended and then interred. And what is still worse, it is said the Jackson men took the lead in this disgraceful business. All this for violating previous pledges and instructions."—*Farmers' Chron.*

Dr. White of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, who owned 1,000 acres of very poor land, for which, he would have been glad a few years ago to have taken three dollars an acre, having discovered that it contained much gold, set some eight or ten hands to washing the soil for the precious metal, and realized frequently five hundred dollars a day; one shovel full of earth, in some instances, producing gold to the amount of twenty-five dollars. A knowing Yankee was sent by two capitalists, who heard a report of the fact, to spy out the land; who, after a minute and practical observation, made such a report that on Thursday last they proposed to Dr White to buy his land, asking him to name a price for it. He asked 30,000. They gave it instanter, saying, after the bargain was closed, that they would, without hesitation, have given him 50,000 dollars for his thousand acres.—*Whig.*

The abduction cases.—The Lockport Balance states, that the trial of thirteen individuals, relative to the abduction of William Morgan, was to commence on the 11th inst.

Personation.—Two individuals, each claiming to be the veritable, eccentric, elder *Lorenzo Dow*, are engaged in preaching, the one near Washington City, and the other at Poultney, Vermont. Which is the imposter, and which the real Simon Pure, has not yet been ascertained; but surely, the taste or ambition that could lead to the imitation of such an enthusiast as Lorenzo Dow, must be extraordinary, as the hypocricy of the act is disgusting.

N. Y. Morn. Herald.

The Salem Murder.—The Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday has the following paragraph:

We learn from the driver of the Salem stage, that Richard Crowninshield, (one of the persons confined in Salem goal, on a charge of murdering Mr. White,) yesterday committed suicide by hanging himself with two handkerchiefs.

An *African* temperance society has been formed in Philadelphia; 200 colored persons have become members.

The National Intelligencer has a *lengthy* enumeration of THINGS LEFT UNDONE, by the last session of Congress. Let us all be grateful that the Nation is not included in the list.—*U. S. Gazette.*

France.—The following, which is given as Talleyrand's latest dictum on the present political aspect of the affairs in France, is no bad illustration of the hesitating and uncertain course of the present French Cabinet:—"In the morning," says the Prince, "I believe in the dissolution of the Chambers; in the afternoon I change my opinion; and in the evening I have no opinion at all."

A woman purchasing cups and saucers not more than a thousand miles from here, was asked what colour she would have.—"Why I *ar'n't* perticler" says she "any colour that w'on't show dirt."

Double Entendre.—'My dear,' said a gallant to a lady, as they were returning from a musical assembly on the ice, 'now if you don't C sharp, you'll B flat.' 'That,' replied the lady, would surely be D basing; but if you saw a lady in such a predicament, wouldn't you come and meet her?' 'Common metre!' said he, 'egad, if a person measures her length on the ice, I call it long particular metre.'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1830.

☞ The General Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Anniversary, are requested to meet at the Town Hall this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

We are requested to state that John D. Eccles, Esq. is not a candidate to represent this Town in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Philo White, Esq., Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, N. C., having received the appointment of Purser in the Navy, has disposed of his newspaper establishment to Messrs. Craige & Jones, by whom its past political character will be preserved.

Mr. White is a very estimable and respectable gentleman, and we rejoice in his appointment, provided no one has been turned out to give place to him.

Tennessee.—Last night's mail brings some further accounts of the dreadful storm lately experienced at Shelbyville and Charlotte. A letter from Shelbyville states that place to be in ruins, about thirty-eight stores and shops, and ten or fifteen dwelling houses being overthrown; the Court House, Market House, Methodist Church, Hotel, and Bank were all entirely destroyed; and melancholy to relate, five young men were killed.

At Charlotte, about ten dwellings and seven shops were totally destroyed, and every other house in town, with one exception only, more or less injured. Fortunately no lives were lost at this place.

The Wheat Harvest.—We have heard from various parts of this county, and learn that the prospect of a rich wheat harvest is more promising than it has been for many years past. On the plantation of Mr. William Kirkland near this town, one head of wheat was found which contained 106 grains; and six heads gathered promiscuously contained 456 grains.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The Supreme Court is in session, all the Judges present.

Joseph Caldwell of Iredell, and Burgess S. Gaither of Burke County, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Raleigh Register.

The President of the United States, with a part of his family, departed from this city yesterday, on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in the State of Tennessee.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Secretary of War and his Family left this City, on Monday last for West Point; whence, it is understood, he will proceed to Tennessee. It is supposed that he will be absent some two or three months. Meanwhile, Dr. Randolph, Chief Clerk in the War Department, is acting as Secretary of War.—*Nat. Int.*

Senate of the United States.—*Isaac Hill*, of infamous notoriety, and recently rejected by a large vote of the Senate of the United States, as a Comptroller of the Treasury, has been chosen by the Legislature of New Hampshire a Senator in Congress, *vice* Levi Woodbury, whose term of servic expires on the 4th March next.

The vote in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, was, for *I. Hill*, 117; scattering, 103. In the Senate, *I. Hill* received 9 out of 12 votes.

Episcopal Election.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, which commenced its session in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Wednesday last, accomplished the most important duty before them, with singular and unexpected unanimity, in the election of a Bishop for this Diocess. Yesterday the previous candidates having withdrawn, the Rev. Mr. Stone was elected by the following vote:

Clergy—Mr. Stone,	47	Laity—Mr. Stone,	58
Blank,	2	Unanimous vote.	

Mr. Stone is a native of Maryland, and the present Rector of the Church at Chestertown, Kent county.—*Balt. paper.*

Edenton, (N. C.) June 17.

The Eastern Mail via Elizabeth City, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, brought us no papers. We learn from the stage driver, that the horses to the Mail Stage while coming from Norfolk to Eliz. City, ran into the D. S. Canal, and the letters and papers were so much wet, that they could not be dried in time for the mail for this place. There were six passengers in the stage, but they escaped without injury.—*Gazette.*

The Union Line.—We have heard it for some time rumoured, that the Union Stage and Steam Boat Company, which now runs a line from New York to Norfolk, contemplate extending their Line as far as Fayetteville, through Newbern, by Steam Boat and Stages. We have not a doubt that the enterprise would succeed, and richly remunerate the Company. We have no route on the Atlantic coast, which holds out so many advantages. There is now a line of Stages running between Newbern and Raleigh—another is shortly to be established to Wilmington; and nothing is necessary but a line to Fayetteville to direct the entire travelling North and South through Newbern. A traveller bound North from Fayetteville, would reach Newbern the first day, then he would be at the head of steam boat navigation which continues in an unbroken chain to Trenton, New Jersey. A small steam boat has lately been placed on the Dismal Swamp Canal, by which means a traveller would reach Norfolk, with scarce a sensation of fatigue, on the second day after leaving Fayetteville. It should moreover be observed, that this route possesses much of interest and novelty for the traveller, in our Sounds, the Dismal Swamp Canal, &c.—so that whether expedition, comfort and ease, or variety, is considered, it is every way to be preferred. We would recommend to the Union Line Company, to send an agent here to examine the subject fully, and we feel assured they will lose no time in occupying this route. We again assert, that nothing is wanting but a line of stages between this place and Fayetteville, to crown the undertaking with complete success.

Newbern Spectator.

Treasury notes.—Many of the treasury notes of our State have become ragged and defaced, and the public begin to experience an inconvenience in the use of them, which has been much increased by the Treasurer of the State, having, as we learn, refused to receive many of them. These notes, if genuine, ought to be received, however ragged they may have become. We have ever considered the issuing of these notes, by the State authority, as unwise and undignified, as well as *unconstitutional*, and we hope that it will never again be done in this State. The Legislature having, in the amended charters of the present Banks, imposed the condition, that they shall not, after a certain time, issue any bills of a denomination under five dollars, it would surely be not a little inconsistent in them to cause any new issue of treasury cent bills. If this course be adhered to, we shall, ere long, have silver in abundance, and if it be not adhered to, we shall never have it; for it is certain, that silver will flow out, as paper substitutes flow in upon us. When Mr. Pitt proposed to grant to the bankers of England, permission to issue *one pound notes*, Burke, then on his death bed, sent him word, that if the bill passed, he would soon not see the face of a guinea in England. And so it proved.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"No man also having drunk old wine, straightway desireth new: for he saith, the old is better."

Luke 5th ch. 39th v.

Mr. Editor: A particular explication and application of the text, I shall leave for those who are competent to the task, and only use it as a motto for my subject. Doubtless you and your readers, have observed the rapid progress of a spirit of innovation which prevails at the present day, which threatens the extinction of old, tried, and established principles and practices. Consider for a moment, should Temperance Societies become established, how ruinous to the community would be their effects. If drinking distilled spirits, as many think, is the fruitful source of most of the deadly maladies which prevail in our land, it is evident the physicians must renounce their calling, and dig or beg. If total abstinence from these poisonous potations would affect not only the physical and moral powers of men, would not lawyers come short of briefs and fees? Indeed, Mr. Editor, how soon would your vehicles of information become vapid, dull, and monotonous, should you be deprived of those accounts so interesting to the world, which from time to time, fill your pages, of wars, murders, rapes, robberies, &c. &c. But waving the general effect upon mankind, it behoves us to look more particularly at home; already do we begin to realize the evils which are advancing upon us. Has the trade of this place declined much of late? Does not the low price of Whiskey in your Prices Current send forth to us a voice of warning? I have not even hinted at the many whose business would be totally ruined, if the trade of distilling goes down. Still, though all must be sensible we have much to fear, we have also many encouragements to hope. A feeble attempt only as yet, to establish a Temperance Society here, has been made, which, thanks to the good sense of the community, has produced nothing. Our Reverend Clergy are asleep upon the subject themselves, or preach to them who have no ears to hear. * * * *

In the centre of our flourishing town, we have a *Billiard Table*—A new building for a *Shuffle Board* erecting in Lower Fayetteville, all which promise that young drunkards will grow up before the old ones die Whether our Commissioners will continue to augment the town funds by granting licenses to retailers or not, the trade continues to flourish, for they can sell cheaper without paying for, than by obtaining licence. May we not hope that vice, particularly drunkenness, will continue to abound among us, and that here, at least, the spirit of innovation will be stayed.

LAY PREACHER.

DIED,

In Raleigh, after a brief, yet painful illness, on the 13th inst., Miss MARY ALLEN, aged 17; and on the Monday evening following, from the same consumptive malady, her eldest sister, Miss FRANCES ALLEN, aged 19, daughters of Gen. Vine Allen, dec'd, of Newbern.

"Though sin and sorrow wound my soul,
Jesus, thy balm" hast "made it whole."

Communicated.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 16, Shooners Fair Play from Philadelphia, Only Son from Lisbon, Cargo 63 quarter casks of Lisbon Wine, Salt and Citron.

CLEARED, Schooner Select for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¾ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

For the last week.

DAYS.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	WIND, &c.
Thursday,	79°	88	85	N.
Friday,	77	87	90	N. E.
Saturday,	78	91	94	S. W.
Sunday,	85	92	94	S. W.
Monday,	75	81	82	N.
Tuesday,	68	76	79	N.
Wednesday,	66	78	80	N. W.

A hard blow, with thunder and rain, on Sunday night.

Journals of the Convention.

THE Journals of the Episcopal Convention of this Diocess, for 1830, are printed, and will be forwarded to the different Churches by the first opportunities. *June* 22, 1830.

Bishop Ravenscroft's LAST SERMON.

THE last Sermon ever written by Bishop Ravenscroft, being that preached at the consecration of Christ's Church, Raleigh, is for sale at the Observer Office. *June* 24, 1830.

St. John's Church.

THE *PEWS* on the Ground Floor of this Church now unsold, will be positively sold on Monday, the 28th instant. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Pews to be disposed of are Nos. 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 54, A & B.

By order of the Vestry.

June 24. 1w.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

Caution to the Public!

ABSCONDED from Fayetteville, on the night of the 16th or morning of the 17th instant, HENRY A. PARDEE, a native of Connecticut, but for the last twelve months a resident of Fayetteville. Pardee is a spare made fellow, about five feet eleven inches in height, twenty-three years of age, with dark hair and large whiskers; wore when he went off, light pantaloons, a black Circassian coat and white Havana hat lined with green silk. It has been ascertained that this fellow directed his course to South Carolina, probably to Columbia, where his brother L. J. Pardee resides. He *swindled* and *cheated* several individuals, and went off, it is supposed with a considerable amount of money in his possession. His manners are sneaking and indicative in some degree of dullness and stupidity, but for low cunning, deep deceit, and craftiness, he cannot be surpassed by the most consummate of villians The public of South Carolina generally, and inhabitants of Columbia and Georgetown in particular, are warned against this crafty Impostor and Runaway.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 24, 1830. 81-2w.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL give the highest cash prices, for *young, likely* NEGROES, say from ten to twenty-five years of age. *Fellows* would be preferred, with proper certificates for the New Orleans market.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Fayetteville, N C., June 23, 1830. 81tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Rebecca Peterson, vs. Heirs of Moses Peterson, dec'd. } *Petition for dower.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his wife, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and of American Independence, the 54th year.

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Jones Peterson, and others vs. Real Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } *Petition for Partition.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson & Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that unless the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson, and Mary Ann his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampton, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of American Independence

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Thomas Howard, *To the Court.* } *Petition for division of Negroes.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Howard is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said John Howard to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of our independence.

‖81‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

LINES

Written at the tomb of WASHINGTON, *by a Lady of Washington City*

See broad Potomac roll his stately wave,
And lingering slow, as if to greet it, lave
The shore where stands our patriot father's grave
Lo! here, beneath this little mound of clay,
Lies Washington! that star, whose meteor ray,
With vivid brightness first the world amaz'd;
Then like a planet fix'd, with equal radiance blaz'd;
Now low in death, the *common* lot he bears,
Nor feels the taunts of vice, nor virtue's tears;
But yet, while virtue lives, though vice should reign,
Sacred and honor'd shall this spot remain.
What though no monumental columns rise,
To tell us where our country's Saviour lies;
And tho' no *guide* should point his hallowed tomb,
Columbia's children will instinctive come,
Our trembling limbs and rising hearts will tell,
The spot our grateful mem'ries love so well;
And thus, with filial love and pious fear,
We press the sod that wraps his honor'd bier,
While from the purest source that grief can flow,
We pour the silent tide of patriot wo.
Yet, while we mourn, we know our grief is vain,
"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."
Were gold and sceptres placed before his eye?
He stood unmov'd, and put the baubles by.
No earthly charm his mighty mind could sway;
He march'd straight on thro' virtue's rugged way;
Nor halted till he reach'd the realms of day,
Where heav'n alone, befitting crown could give
To him who would no earthly crown receive.

Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice boy named *PETER INGRAM*, about 15 years of age. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are hereby forbid from harboring or crediting him, as I will not be responsible for any acts of his.

DUNCAN M'COLL.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1830. 79

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES*,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. fit. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday-School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE. SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and skirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without d awers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Fome's best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73-tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 68-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.

Shocco Springs May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, *vs.* Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*

N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.

H. W. AYER, *Trustee.*

May 25, 1830. 77ts.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES*,

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Turborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

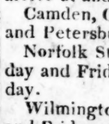
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

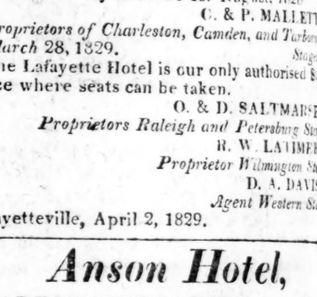
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c INGOF D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hull & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-4 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 16tf